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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 44-45

SEPTEMBER 14, 1933

No. 29-2

VICTOR MILL STARCH

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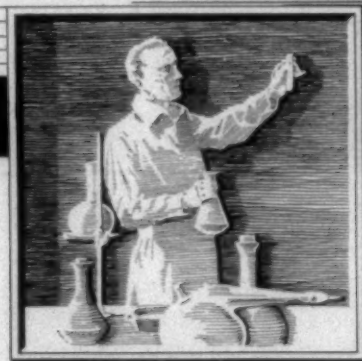
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 44—No. 29

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Cotton Crop Estimated At 12,414,000 Bales

AN increase of an even hundred thousand bales over the August estimate is shown in the government crop forecast of September 8th, placing the indicated yield at 12,414,000 compared to 12,314,000 bales in the August figure.

Government experts said the staple east of the Mississippi had deteriorated but this had been more than offset by western improvement.

The board predicted the yield per acre for the entire cotton-growing section would be 197.8 lint pounds as compared to the forecast of 18.4 pounds on August 8th.

YIELD LARGE

The indicated yield per acre for this year is about 18 per cent higher than the ten-year average and is the highest since 1914, with the exception of the yield in 1931.

The prediction that the United States would have virtually a normal crop of cotton was made after estimates that the farm administration reduction campaign had resulted in the removal of 10,386,000 acres from cultivation, 92,000 more than was anticipated on August 8th's report.

The crop reporting board said that boll weevil activity and unfavorable weather conditions had resulted in a decline in prospects since August 1st, in all States east of the Mississippi river except Mississippi and Tennessee.

The production forecast was based on the preliminary acreage statistics which placed the area remaining September 1st, for harvest at 30,036,000 acres allow deduction for the probable removal of acreage reported by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, less abandonment on area not under contract. Last month's forecast of production was based on 29,704,000 acres. The area in cultivation July 1st was 40,798,000 acres.

Abandonment of acreage this year after July 1st was announced as 1.2 per cent, compared with a ten-year average abandonment of 2.6 per cent. The abandonment this year does not include acreage of cotton destroyed on contract with the agricultural adjustment administration.

The condition of the crop September 1st, and the indicated yield by States was reported as follows:

Virginia, condition 73 per cent of a normal, and indicated production, 38,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight; North Carolina, 71 and 636,000; South Carolina, 63 and 690,000; Georgia, 69 and 1,035,000; Florida, 74 and 33,000; Missouri, 78 and 212,000; Tennessee, 72 and 432,000; Alabama, 65 and 962,000; Mississippi, 65 and 1,368,000; Louisiana, 55 and 543,000; Texas, 68 and

3,815,000; Oklahoma, 72 and 1,133,000; Arkansas, 66 and 1,177,000; New Mexico, 91 and 65,000; Arizona, 88 and 82,000; California, 84 and 182,000; all other States, 84 and 10,000.

Lower California, Old Mexico (not included in California figures nor in United States total), 81 and 24,000.

COTTON GINNED 1,394,220 BALES

Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to September 1st was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 1,394,220 running bales, counting round bales as half bales, and excluding linters.

Ginnings to September 1st, last year, totalled 865,160 running bales, including 16,179 round bales and 31 of American-Egyptian, and to September 1, 1931, ginnings were 565,753 running bales, including 10,130 round bales and nineteen bales of American-Egyptian.

Ginnings to September 1st this year by States were: Alabama, 88,851; Arkansas, 5,108; Florida, 8,195; Georgia, 238,506; Louisiana, 47,109; Mississippi, 45,839; Oklahoma, 3,499; South Carolina, 50,620; Texas, 904,274; all other States, 2,219.

ESTIMATE 10,396,000 ACRES OF PRODUCTION

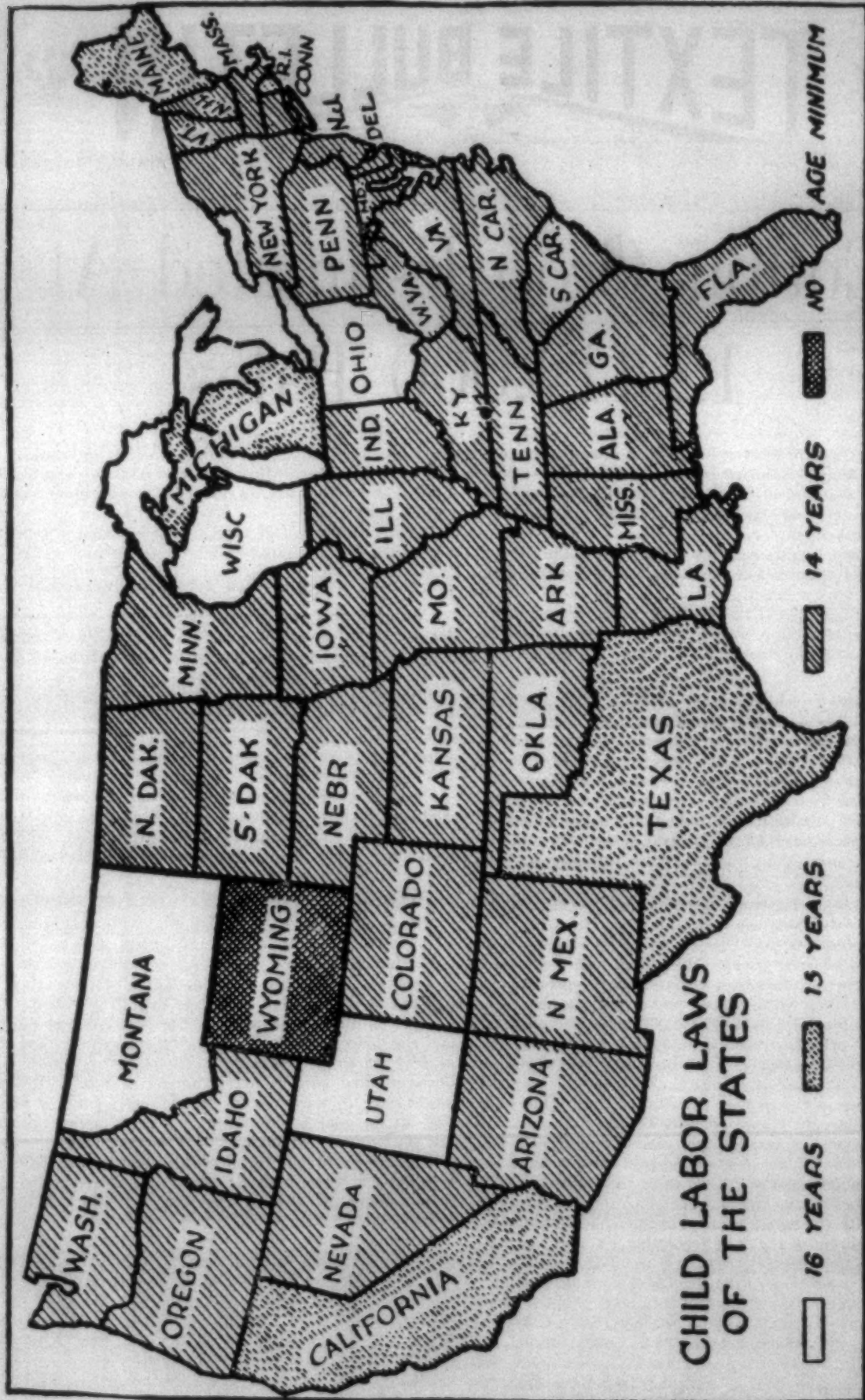
The latest estimate of the results of the cotton reduction campaign was that 10,396,000 acres were taken out of production this year.

This is a little more than one-fourth of the cotton in cultivation on July 1st, the Crop Reporting Board said.

Most of the cotton already has been plowed under, and the government has said its agents will see that the plow is put to the remainder. The reporting board said, however, final figures on the number of acres destroyed might vary somewhat from the estimates because proof that all the contracts to reduce has been carried out has not yet been received.

The estimated number of acres taken out of cultivation in each State, with the percentage of acreage of the total amount in cultivation on July 1st, which it represents, follow:

Virginia, 10,000, 12.8 per cent; North Carolina, 230,000, 17.4; South Carolina, 426,000, 23.9; Georgia, 695,000, 24.2; Florida, 23,000, 18.9; Missouri, 110,000, 24.4; Tennessee, 260,000, 22.3; Alabama, 810,000, 25.0; Mississippi, 925,000, 23.5; Louisiana, 450,000, 24.9; Texas, 4,305,000, 27.3; Oklahoma, 1,160,000, 28.1; Arkansas, 925,000, 25.4; New Mexico, 30,000, 25.9; Arizona, 21,000, 15.3; California, 13,000, 5.9; other States, 3,000, 15.8.



Map shows the minimum ages established by the various States for employees of stores and factories. Under the NRA many industries have agreed to higher minimum ages than required by States.

Map prepared by Children's Bureau, of U. S. Dept. of Labor.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington

Number of children 10 to 15 years old employed as operatives and laborers in cotton mills
in 1930, by sex, by States

State	Operatives		Laborers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States	84	107	33	12
Alabama	6	7	3	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-
California	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	2	2	1	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-
Georgia	10	19	12	5
Idaho	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	1	-	1	-
Maine	-	2	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	13	13	-	1
Michigan	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	4	2	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	1	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	1
North Carolina	19	21	4	1
North Dakota	-	-	-	-
Ohio	1	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	1
Oregon	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	1	-	-
Rhode Island	-	3	-	-
South Carolina	24	31	11	3
South Dakota	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	2	-	-	-
Texas	-	2	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-
Vermont	1	-	-	-
Virginia	1	3	1	-
Washington	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-

Charges that Textile Industry is Profiteering

Cotton manufacturers and textile men generally will be interested in a statement issued by George N. Peek, farm administrator of the Agricultural Administration at Washington. The statement charges that textile industry is profiteering by raising the prices of its products by ascribing "an unjustifiable share of the increased prices of cotton goods to the processing tax." The mills, the statement adds, "are exposing themselves to prosecution."

The statement does not make it clear whether the mills or the distributing agencies in the textile field are under fire. The AAA has been showing what mill men describe as an unfriendly and unreasonable attitude toward the textile industry. Mr. Peek's statement will doubtless be received with a good deal of surprise and resentment among mill men who for the past few weeks have been getting very little business.

George N. Peek, the farm administrator, said in the statement that he and his associates had "keen interest in searching out and preventing unjustifiable price increases on manufactured farm products."

At the same time, Fred C. Howe, consumer's counsel for the administration warned that manufacturers and dealers "who represent an unjustifiable share of increased prices for cotton goods as due to the cotton processing tax are exposing themselves to prosecution."

Peek made public a report on textile prices prepared by Dr. Howe's staff of economists, the results were summarized as follows:

"1. Examples of apparently unreasonable profit-taking have been detected.

"2. A large part of the trade, however, deserves praise for fair play, rather than adverse criticism on its price schedules.

"3. Wide disparity and considerable laxness exists among textile manufacturers in billing retail merchants for increases above contract prices which they attribute to processing taxes and employment costs under the NRA code.

"4. The highly competitive nature of the retail business in textiles, plus willingness of many merchants to co-operate, has afforded consumers strong protection against price gouging in the retail store trade.

"5. Instances have been found in which manufacturers voluntarily absorbed part of the processing tax cost, but in cases of some other manufacturers, merchants have been billed for large increases which were not itemized nor explained in any detail.

"6. Increase in farmers' purchasing power although still far short of the adjustment administration's goal, nevertheless is reflecting itself in improved demand for cotton goods."

Recently, the cotton textile institute complained to farm administrators that the 4.2 cents per pound processing tax on cotton was responsible for the slump in consumption of the staple.

Administrators were frankly skeptical of the contention but set September 7 for a hearing to receive testimony of George Sloan, president of the institute.

The hearing has been indefinitely postponed.

In July, mill consumption of cotton was 600,000 bales, the highest on record. The farm administrators were of the opinion that the later decline was only a natural recession from the high July figure.

Howe said that any person who misrepresented the amount of the tax paid on his products was guilty of a

misdemeanor and liable to a \$1,000 fine or a year's imprisonment or both.

Explaining that his office already had received copies of advertisements and statements attributing price increases to the processing tax "far beyond the actual amount paid." Howe added that "if such practices should be deliberate and persistent it will be my duty to file complaints of clear violations with the department of justice."

He said at least some of the apparent violations were on sheets, work shirts and unbleached muslin.

Discussing the report prepared by the consumers' advisory counsel, Peek said that "while we are out to stop price gouging and will go considerable lengths to prevent it, I have the highest praise for the apparently wide section of the textile trade which seems to be trying to play fair with both the farmer and consumer."

August Rayon Shipments Below July But Substantially Above 1932

For the first time in the history of the rayon industry, the Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, is in a position to present a monthly index of rayon poundage deliveries from 1923 to date. The compilation, which will be presented monthly, has been made possible through the co-operation of producers representing the American rayon industry.

The daily average index for August (based upon 1923-25 as 100) was 423, which compared with 470 for July, 450 for June, 517 for May and with 406 for August, 1932. While these figures give the impression of a sharp drop having occurred since May, such does not appear to be the fact, it is pointed out, as the high May average was due in part to heavy withdrawals from surplus stocks. In this connection the Organon states in part:

"The May, 1933, index of 517 represented shipments not only from current production but also from stocks which had gradually accumulated since the first of the year. The June and July indices of 450 and 470, respectively, probably represent production closely. The August index of 423 probably reflects some minor holding back of stock for September delivery as well as a greater number of working days in August. Thus it will be seen that the decline in the adjusted delivery index is not as serious as might be imagined at first glance."

The index as calculated below is based upon actual figures received from manufacturers representing 98 per cent. of the industry in the United States, inflated to 100 per cent, plus the foreign trade balance:

TEXTILE ORGANON INDICES OF RAYON DELIVERIES UNADJUSTED

	INDEX					
	(Daily Average 1923-25=100)					
	August	July	June	May		Yearly Average
1933.....	423	470	450	517		*387
1932.....	406	213	137	148		293
1931.....	349	312	288	352		317
1930.....	219	179	225	237		244
1929.....	281	240	254	254		277
1928.....	197	169	178	175		214
1927.....	195	190	194	231		214
1926.....	138	118	71	98		131
1925.....	128	124	121	125		132
1924.....	86	71	77	73		93
1923.....	50	70	68	73		75

*Daily average for 1933 to date.

Master Mechanics' Department

BY W. F. SCHAPHORST, M.E.

STEAM FLOW METERS

Question 1—"We are thinking of installing steam meters on our boilers. Can you tell us whether or not such meters pay?"

Answer: The answer generally is "yes." I have in mind a plant in which steam costs have been decreased \$.17 per thousand pounds by operating two 150 H.P. boilers under guidance of steam meters. The weekly load varies from 400,000 to 900,000 pounds and the resultant saving amounts to from \$68.00 to \$153.00 per week. This substantial dividend has paid for the steam meters many times since their installation approximately two years ago. Such money saving performance is typical of the experiences encountered by numerous plants utilizing meters. Whether the fuel be coal, oil, or gas, these meters usually produce excellent results on boilers of 100 H.P. or larger.

HOW TO COMPUTE FUEL SAVINGS

Question 2—What is the correct method of computing fuel saving due to better gas and combustion control? We are considering the installation of flexible boiler baffle walls and are told that by improving gas flow and bettering combustion we can reduce stack temperature at least 100 degrees F. and save 10 per cent of our fuel. Looks like a big and worth while saving. Can it be done?

Answer: Yes, it can be done easily when furnace conditions are poor. The arithmetical solution, to be performed properly; requires knowledge of the percentages of CO₂, O₂, CO, the per cent of carbon in the coal, the heat value of the coal in B.t.u. per pound, the stack temperature, and the temperature of air entering the furnace.

First compute the percentages of fuel loss under present conditions, as follows:

(A) Multiply the per cent of CO₂ by 4, add the per cent of O₂, add 700, multiply by the per cent of carbon in the coal, and then multiply by 24.

(B) From the stack temperature in deg. F. subtract the temperature of the air entering the furnace.

(C) Add the per cent of CO₂ to the per cent of CO, multiply by 300, and then multiply by the B.t.u. per pound of the coal.

(D) Multiply the above result A by result B and divide by result C. The quotient is the per cent loss.

For example let us assume that your conditions are:

CO₂=7 per cent

O₂=12. per cent

CO=0.2 per cent

Carbon=85 per cent

B.t.u.=13,500 per pound

Stack temperature=600 deg. F.

Air entering furnace=75 deg. F.

Apply A we get

$[(7 \times 4) + 700] \times 85 \times 24 = 1,510,000$

Apply B we get

$600 - 75 = 525$

Applying C we get

$(7 + 0.2) 300 \times 13,500 = 29,190,000$

Applying D we get

$1,510,000 \times 525$

$\text{---} = 27.2 \text{ per cent loss.}$

29,190,000

Next, compute the percentage of fuel loss under the

bettered conditions. Thus let us assume that upon installation of the baffles and resulting improvement in heat transfer and combustion your conditions will be:

CO₂=12 per cent

O₂=7 per cent

CO=0.1 per cent

Stack temperature=500 deg. F.

All other conditions, of course, will be the same.

Applying A we get:

$[(12 \times 4) + 7 + 700] 85 \times 24 = 1,535,000$

Applying B:

$500 - 75 = 425$

Applying C:

$(12 + 0.1) 300 \times 13,500 = 49,000,000$

Applying D:

$1,535,000 \times 425$

$\text{---} = 13.3 \text{ per cent loss}$

49,000,000

Obviously, we must now subtract the two losses as determined for poor conditions and bettered conditions, and we have the fuel saving that will result from the improvement.

Therefore $27.2 \text{ per cent} - 13.3 \text{ per cent} = 13.9 \text{ per cent}$.

In other words, answering one of the above questions, it is now plain that 10 per cent of the fuel *can* be saved. In fact 20 per cent and even 30 per cent can often be saved, depending upon the wastefulness of present conditions.

STRENGTH OF HOT METALS

Question 3—I have a diagram before me, published in an engineering magazine, which shows that the strength of rolled carbon steel, even under ordinary temperatures, is less than 1,000 lb. per sq. in. Can that be right? Under high temperatures it is even worse.

Answer: It certainly *isn't* right. Misstatements are too commonly made regarding the strength of steel and cast iron, especially when heated to high temperatures. The diagram to which you refer is decidedly erroneous and is likely to cause expense and trouble if applied in practice.

Cast iron is unquestionably weaker in tensile strength than steel, yet a number of years ago, while employed by a prominent soot cleaner manufacturer in connection with some research work on soot cleaner sheathing, we found that strong cast iron at a temperature of 300 deg. F. has a strength of 33,290 lb. per sq. in. The maximum strength occurred at about 450 deg. F., reaching 33,400 lb. per sq. in. Even for soft cast iron the strength was found to be 19,820 lbs. per sq. in. at 1,000 deg. F.

Will of George H. O'Leary

York, S. C.—In the will of George H. O'Leary, for many years former president of the Travora Mill of York, and the Clover Manufacturing Company, of Clover, bequests of \$2,000 were made to the Church Home Orphanage of York and \$2,000 to the Thornwell Orphanage at Clinton, S. C. All his property is left to his wife, Mrs. Alice Walker O'Leary, during her lifetime.

After the death of Mrs. O'Leary the property is to be divided among Mr. O'Leary's nephews and nieces.

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH A KNITGOODS STYLIST

LAST MINUTE NOTES ON KNITTING FASHIONS

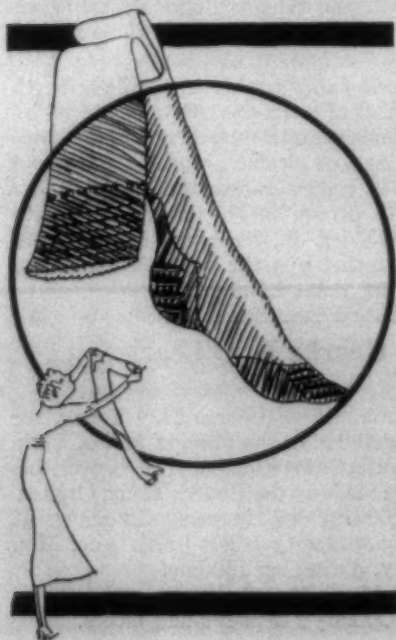
by *Harwood*

Whoever the gentleman was who said: "There is nothing new under the sun," obviously knew nothing of the stocking business. In this industry there seems to be something new every hour in the twenty-four of every day in the year.

Now It's the Two-in-One!

Yes, sir!—and Artcraft are its sponsors. The idea behind this development is to assist retailers in the reduction of hosiery stocks and in keeping down capital investment in the hosiery department. This house is offering a new "Magic Fit Line," made in just three sizes—A, B, and C. A will fit women who wear either 8 or 8½. B fits the women who wear 9 or 9½, and size C is for those who wear 10 or 10½.

These two-in-one stockings are de-



veloped by the qualities of elasticity plus tension control. The stocking will give in the toe and heel as well as the welt—yet it preserves its form. Worn on a foot of the smaller of the two sizes it is claimed, the stocking stretches no further than required. The fact that the stocking is elastic in heel, toe and welt makes it very comfortable to wear—eliminating that very irritating sense of cramped toes. Because of the lack of friction, the stocking also wears longer.

Artcraft call attention to the fact that in their fall line the seaming at the back of the stocking is done with the same silk which is used in the body, thus giving a superiority of finish.

But-I-Nols

The problem of garter-bulge is one with which corset and garter manufacturers have been concerning themselves much of late. Everyone knows of the phenomenal success of that little affair which its sponsors very amusingly named "B Flat"—a round garter which really does the trick for girls and women who wear no corset.

With the same trade in mind, Julius Kayser and Company have developed what they call "But-I-Nols"—underwear with flat rubber button garters and stockings with six sets of buttonholes into which the rubber buttons are easily slipped.

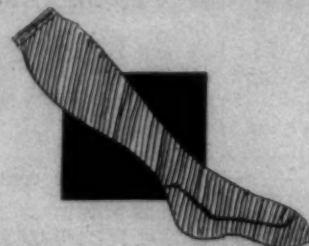
The undergarments have three possible adjustments and the stockings two, thus meeting the individual requirements of the wearers. The stockings, of course, may be worn with any other type of garter also—but the lingerie must be worn with the buttonholed stocking. The stocking is patented, and priced to sell at \$1.50 retail.



The Garter-Top Stocking

B. Altman and Company of New York have been featuring, during the summer months, another type of stocking for the woman who goes corsetless. Their stocking reaches just to the knee and has a band of Lastex woven into the top. They call this stocking "Basquette" and sell it in four different shades at 75 cents a pair.

While we are on the subject of short stockings, we feel called upon to say a word about sports anklets—their sale this summer has surprised everyone. At a number of resorts, they have been worn all day long—with tennis costumes and sports clothes of all kinds—with lounging pajamas and whenever women could find an excuse for wearing them. The feminine contingent have evidently awakened to the fact that bare suntanned legs are pretty—yet they wish the comfort of something to protect the foot from the shoe—all of which the stocking manufacturer should bear in mind when preparing his line for next season.



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PERSONAL NEWS

W. R. Thigpen has been appointed overseer napping and cloth room at the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

D. E. Harlee has opened sales offices at High Point, N. C., for the Southern Pile Fabrics Company, of Greenville, and Brooks Bros., of Philadelphia.

W. L. Phillips, formerly with the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga., but more recently with the J. S. Sanders Cotton Mills, Jackson, Miss., has been appointed superintendent of the Lullwater Mill at Thomson, which is expected to start operations in 60 days.

Ralph Armstrong has been appointed treasurer and general manager for the Lincolnton Thread Company, Lincolnton, N. C., a new company that takes over the old Wampum Mill. Mr. Armstrong has been purchasing agent for Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, for some time past. Prior to that he was with the Armstrong group of mills before they joined Textiles, Inc.

\$230,000 Paid to Unsecured Depositors of Textile Bank

Greensboro, N. C.—Checks totalling approximately \$230,000, constituting 100 per cent payment on the restricted balances of unsecured depositors in the Textile Bank, at White Oak Cotton Mills' village, were made available this week by the philanthropy of the Cone family.

This was made possible through an arrangement by members of the Cone family to have unsecured depositors in the Textile Bank, now in liquidation, get their money in full. The late Caesar Cone was instrumental in the founding of the bank.

Clemson Textile School Teachers Take Summer Work

A. E. McKenna, Associate Professor of Weaving and Designing, Clemson College (S. C.) Textile School, received the degree of Master of Science in Industrial Education under Dr. Clyde H. Wilson at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. The subject of his thesis was "A Survey of Textile Schools and Departments of Southern Colleges." Through mill connections Mr. McKenna collected many dobby designs and suggestions to be worked into the courses of instruction at the Clemson Textile School.

W. E. Shinn, Associate Professor of Weaving and Designing, visited Washington and New York, making a study of the textile code and its application. While in New York he visited the commission houses and rayon sales offices to inspect various fabric samples with a view to the further improvement of the textile courses of instruction at Clemson.

R. L. Lee, Jr., after working 14 months on a Textile Foundation Junior Research Fellowship at the Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass., has returned to Clemson College, S. C., to resume his duties as assistant professor of Carding and Spinning. While at Lowell he worked under the direction of Dr. H. J. Ball. Mr. Lee also took a course in textile research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a course in textile marketing at the

Lowell Textile Institute. He visited a number of the New England cotton mills and visited the Saco-Lowell Shops to make a test on the evenness of cotton sliver.

During the summer months Dr. E. R. Manning, head of the Textile Chemistry and Dyeing Division of Clemson Textile School, visited Joseph Bancroft & Sons to study the general process of sulfur dyeing and aniline blacks, and developed colors. During the summer Dr. Manning did considerable work in further organizing the notes and outlines for courses in textile chemistry and dyeing, rayon, and cellulose.

George Snow Celebrates Two Anniversaries

George Snow, sales representative for the Atlanta Brush Company, Atlanta, and one of the best known and most popular men in the textile field, celebrates a double-barreled anniversary on September 15th.



In the first place, George will be 55 years on the 15th, and to make the birthday more interesting, the date marks the completion of 20 years service that he has had with the Atlanta Brush Company.

During this period, George Snow has steadily built up a large business with the textile mills and other users of brushes and at the same time has built up a great deal of goodwill for himself and his company.

He has a great many friends in the cotton mills who hope that he will have many more birthdays and many more years of service with his company.

Willis Appointed Chairman Industrial Relations Board

H. H. Willis, Dean of the Textile School of Clemson College (S. C.), has been named as chairman of the South Carolina Industrial Relations Board. This appointment was made by B. E. Geer, of the National Industrial Board. Mr. Willis, representing the public, will become chairman of the committee of three, the other members being J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C., and Earl R. Britton, Columbia, S. C. Mr. Sirrine represents the manufacturers and Mr. Britton represents labor. Mr. Willis has had some ten years of practical experience in cotton manufacturing. He is a graduate of Textile Engineering, Clemson College, S. C. He served 26 months in the World War; was Assistant State Supervisor of Industrial Education in North Carolina; and was cotton specialist for some nine years with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, his work carrying him into all of the cot-

ton-growing States and into the textile manufacturing districts of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Mr. Willis holds membership in the following textile and related organizations: Chairman Raw Cotton Committee, American Society for Testing Materials; Chairman Mill Research Committee, U. S. Institute for Textile Research; Southern Textile Association; Arkwrights, Inc.; Southeastern Economic Council.

At an early date Mr. Willis will confer with Messrs. Geer, Sirrine and Britton and make such announcements regarding the work of this committee as may be of interest to the public, industry and labor.

Odenheimer Explains Situation at Lane Cotton Mills

The Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, have been closed for an indefinite time. The majority of the workers wished to continue at work, according to S. Odenheimer, president of the mill, but were intimidated by labor union leaders and their followers.

In denying that there was a strike at the mill and explaining why the plant is now closed, Mr. Odenheimer sent the following letter to his employees:

"To the 2,100 Men and Women who were working at the Lane Cotton Mills:

"There is no strike at the Lane Mills, and there never was.

"The newspapers said so, but they used the word 'strike' for the want of the proper word, because the word 'strike' appeals to the masses, or perhaps they lack the ability to ascertain the real facts.

"There is no strike.

"On the contrary, you wanted to work, you were perfectly satisfied with the conditions under which you worked, and in no single case did any of you complain, and you know that my door is always open, and that I never refuse to see any of our people and listen to what they have to say.

"There is no strike, but you were prevented from entering the gates by intimidation, threats of violence, and actual violence.

"You did not feel that the constituted authorities of this city could give you the necessary protection, and in this assumption of yours, we regretfully agree.

"It is true that some few men were discharged for good and sufficient reasons, even under the strictest construction of the Code, and Regulations to the Code.

"These are the men who have caused this trouble. These are the men who, surrounded by a mob of several thousand people, prevented you from going to work, and even after you were at work, made you leave your work by threats and intimidation.

"Because you were subject to bodily harm, and worse, it was thought best to close down the mill indefinitely. You know me, and this step would not have been taken, were it not for your own personal safety and peace of mind.

"You are advised to obtain work elsewhere. I give this advice with a heavy heart, having known you and been associated with you for years and years, and I believe I possessed your friendship, and it is only natural that I should feel attached to you.

"You have always been kind, and considerate to me, and I have always tried to do everything I could for you.

"Any time I can be of service to you, call on me.

"S. ODENHEIMER."

"P. S. We are one of the largest taxpayers in the city.

"One of the most important purposes of paying taxes is to pay for the expense of safeguarding your lives and property, and for the right to carry on business, and make a living peacefully and honorably.

"We have had in our employ over 2,100, and our weekly payroll is \$24,000.

"It appears from conditions as they are existing now that New Orleans is no place where industry can be carried on as long as there are a few people who are opposed to it.

"Did the community—the business community—its representative, the Association of Commerce, really believe that there was a strike at the Lane Mills caused by the dissatisfaction of the 2,100 employees?

"Maybe they did. Newspaper articles justified such a belief.

"This is not a strike, but a forcible prevention of the people who want to work to enter the gates of the building by a mob of several thousand, incited by a few men who lost their jobs.

"Why, these men are now threatening the office employees.

"Let it be understood:

"The corporation I represent does not ask for help, or assistance. It can take care of itself. So can I personally.

"But the City of New Orleans can ill afford the shutting down of its largest single industry, and lose a \$24,000 weekly payroll, especially at this time.

"Nor will it help the establishing of new industries here, or influence capital, either outside or local, to invest in industries.

"S. ODENHEIMER."

Hose Mfrs. Claim Auto Code Rights

Freedom to exercise the right of selection, and retention of employees on the basis of merit, is now presumed by the hosiery industry despite the fact that an amendment to this effect was barred by the recovery administration at the public hearing in Washington on August 10th.

This is based on the qualifying language in the approved automobile code, which is regarded as a precedent.

The amendment to the hosiery code, drawn up on the evening preceding the hearing, reads as follows:

"Nothing in this code is meant to impair the constitutional rights of the employer to protect his plant from any unlawful actions, to bargain with his employees individually or collectively as may be mutually satisfactory, and to exercise freedom in the selection, retention and advancement of his employees."

While the hosiery association questions the possibility of reopening this matter in a code already approved by the President, its attitude is now that the automobile code sets a precedent, despite the specific assertion of the NRA that the right to select, retain or advance employees on the basis of individual merit, incorporated in the automobile code, shall not establish a precedent for other codes.

The efforts of the labor advisory board to confine the statement in the automobile code to that code alone are regarded as almost futile.

"The principle is now established," declares the hosiery association, "with the approval of the President, that, of course, employment may continue to exercise their right to select, retain or advance employees on the basis of individual merit, and without regard to membership or non-membership in any organization."

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Cotton Plan Expected Soon

PLANs involving the combination rental benefit-domestic allotment plan for cotton reduction in 1934, which probably also will embrace 1935 as a two-year program, are expected to be made public by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration soon.

That this combination plan, predicated upon planting not in excess of 25 million acres of cotton next season, has been adopted, Secretary Wallace has stated.

The reduction of acreage will be 15 million below plantings of the current season, and 5 million acres below the area expected to be harvested this season after some 10,300,000 acres were eliminated as a result of the rental campaign.

While details of the 1934 plan remain to be decided upon definitely, the program will include limitation of acreage and a premium price for cotton raised by each producer in proportion to the domestic consumption, which will be fixed probably at an estimated 6 million bales. The money will be paid from the processing tax collected from spinners.

In connection with the cotton processing tax, the Treasury Department Saturday made public an official bulletin, covering the processing tax, the tax on floor stocks, and the increased tariff duties, this being a consolidation of previous separate bulletins or regulations with duplications caused by revisions omitted.

In order to obtain cotton, in the form of futures, to fulfill option contracts under the Smith pool plan of the reduction campaign conducted this season, the farm credit administration has announced that farmers who have pledged cotton as collateral for seed or crop production loans prior to the 1933 crop and on which liquidation of the loans is past due will be notified to sell their collateral cotton at once.

Under an arrangement with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, for every bale of cotton so sold a bale of long futures will be bought, as authorized by the agricultural adjustment act. These long futures contracts will provide the Secretary of Agriculture with cotton required to carry out the acreage reduction program. This transaction will result in no net sales or purchases, it was pointed out by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the credit administration.

The plan is that all the collateral cotton, other than that which is security for loans for 1933 production, will be sold by November 1st, thereby saving the farm credit administration hundreds of thousands of dollars in carrying charges over what would be incurred if the sale of this cotton and the liquidation of these overdue loans were delayed.

Besides having carrying charges and providing the Secretary of Agriculture with cotton for the acreage reduction program, the sale of this cotton will place funds in the revolving fund established by Section 5 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 for creating 12 production credit corporations, one to be located in each Federal land bank district. From all such cotton collateral originally available, this revolving fund will obtain about 36 million dollars, while the cotton now remaining unsold, amounting to 588,000 bales, will represent approximately 26 million dollars of this total.

By the executive order of President Roosevelt, dated March 27th, there was transferred to the farm credit administration the seed and crop production loan offices of the Department of Agriculture. These were the agencies which had immediate charge of making and collecting seed and crop production loans to farmers out of Gov-

ernment funds appropriated by Congress for that purpose, the Governor explained.

When the executive order became effective May 27, 1933, the farm credit administration had liens on about 797,580 bales of cotton, which was security for loans made prior to 1933 crop production. Between May 27th and September 1st, this amount of cotton was reduced to about 588,000 bales through sales by farmers. It is this 588,000 bales which is affected by the notice at this time to farmers that they sell, the governor said.

An arrangement has been worked out between Secretary Wallace and Governor Morgenthau for handling this cotton. The greatest proportion of it is being handled by co-operative marketing associations and a minor part is being handled by the regional seed and crop production loan offices. As the cotton is sold an equivalent amount of long futures will be purchased simultaneously for the Secretary of Agriculture.

In connection with his notice to farmers to sell the cotton, Governor Morgenthau pointed out that, as to all this seed and crop production loan cotton grown prior to 1933, the farm credit administration has ruled that the notes of all borrowers who sell their cotton now will be considered paid in full, provided such notes were fully collateralized at the time of collateralization, even though the net proceeds from the sale do not pay fully such notes. If collateralization was less than the amount of the loan, the borrower will be credited with the net proceeds or the collateralized value, whichever is the higher, and borrowers will remain liable for any unpaid balance.

The Textile Crisis

(Charlotte Observer)

Crises are not new in the experience of textile manufacturers. They are ever-recurrent. And while it would be a misnomer to single out this industry now as being exceptional in the circumstance that it is passing through a very delicate and testing time, the fact remains that upon the turn that is taken in the tide of business within the next few weeks depends the continued operation of textile mills in the South.

That tide must turn toward increased consumption of cotton goods on a distinctly advanced scale. And it must not be indeterminately turning, either. There is necessity that it move quickly in a better direction, otherwise the crisis will be one of acute severity and far reaching hurt.

The textile industry was the first great business in America to adopt a new code under the Administration's recovery act. That code provided for considerable increase in wages paid and in shortened hours of labor. As a result, the cost of manufacture immediately went up. The management of these mills were without capital to swing the new deal except by offering their products at prices that would be in consonance with the increased manufacturing costs.

On top of that, the agricultural adjustment plan imposed upon the manufacturers of cotton the processing tax amounting to around \$20 the bale. This, manifestly, was to be passed on, also, becoming an added factor to the cost of production.

The situation in which the textile manufacturers find themselves now is one which has piled upon them a rather ominous increase in the cost of operation, whereas the markets to which they look for compensating returns at once shrivelled and began seriously to lag, so that they are now face to face with multiplied increases in cost of operation but with no commensurate increase in demand for goods.

This was the major basis for recent protests that have been made to Washington in reference to the processing tax, not so much to resist the imposition of this tax as to ask the authorities there to graduate it, spread it out, break it up so that all of its crushing burden would not be piled upon the industry in one thunderous bolt.

The manufacturers contended that they were unable to absorb this tax under present conditions, along with all other increased costs heaped upon them by virtue of accepting the provisions of their code, and that can be more readily understood when it is stated that the imposition of this tax adds more than \$1,000,000 annually to the cost of operation of one string of plants in the Piedmont and to another, more than twice that amount. Obviously, neither has the capital reserves to stand up under the necessity of paying this tax out of their own resources.

They further point out, and plausibly, too, that when this tax is passed on to the consumer, so long as all of it is dumped at once upon the trade, the cost of goods is so materially affected, that trade slows down. That might not be so impressive if only the original \$20 per bale is spread out through the yards of cloth that are turned out from that bale, but that is not the case. The retailer not only feels the impact of this original \$20, but vastly more by the time a bale of cotton has been carried through all of the processes of making the journey from the cotton mill to the ultimate consumer.

When the converter gets the yarn on which this first tax of \$20 is felt, he, also, is under a code and has higher costs to contend with and he, therefore, adds his tax to the manufacturers' tax: so does the garment manufacturer: so does the jobber: and so does the retailer, all operating under codes which have increased their costs of operation and, thus, by the time that bale of cotton upon which an original processing tax of \$20 has been imposed reaches the consumer, it bears a tax estimated to be at least \$40 per bale—all of this showing in the price of goods on the counters of the retail merchant.

The textile industry, therefore, is in the position today of having to operate on a vastly increased basis of cost with a slumping market, and that situation can only prevail for a given length of time before shutdowns are inevitable.

The future of this industry, therefore—an industry upon which the prosperity of the South is chiefly dependent—is contingent upon increased buying of its goods at the increased prices which have been made imperative. That, of course, is the theory behind the Administration's whole plan of recovery—give the masses power to buy and they will buy and thus replenish the reserves of the producers and manufacturers who are being compelled to increase their costs of business before the returns are in hand.

The hope of the leaders of this industry is that the improved business is around the bend of the early days. It is clear, in the meantime, that its destiny is wrapped up in the rapidity with which that improvement in the markets is developed.

July Hose Output Under June

Slowing up in hosiery activity during July is more than accented in Department of Commerce statistical reports, which indicate a decline in production of 16.6 per cent from June, and a drop of 42 per cent in the amount of orders booked.

Production reached 5,263,744 dozen pairs of hosiery in July, compared with 6,316,516 dozen pairs in June. A

substantial portion of this decline may be traced to the standstill in the Reading area during the month under review, arising out of the labor situation. Orders booked were 4,790,453 dozen pairs against 8,315,042 in June, a decline of 3,525,000, or 42 per cent.

Shipments during July were 5,756,000, or 15 per cent less than the 6,763,000 dozen pairs shipped in June. Unfilled orders fell from 7,550,000 to 6,295,000 dozens, or 16 per cent. The decline in stocks at the close of July amount to 698,000 dozens, or 8 per cent.

In the full-fashioned branch of the hosiery industry, the drop in production was 34 per cent, comparing with the general average decline of 16.6 per cent. This would bear out the contention that the Reading strike, the stronghold of the full-fashioned branch, was largely responsible for the July drop in production. Orders for women's full-fashioned goods totalled 1,510,120 dozens, or 46 per cent below the June figure of 2,826,704.

The slackening of the industry as a whole in July is sharp mainly because of the inordinate activity in the preceding month, when the matter of price increases caused a general buying wave. Compared with July, 1932, however, the higher level of activity is most marked. Production this July was 68 per cent ahead of the 3,126,000 dozens produced in July, 1932. Orders booked during the month were 45 per cent ahead of the 3,299,000 dozens booked in July last year.

Unfilled orders stood at 2,159,000 dozens in July, 1932, and at 6,295,000 dozens in July of this year, an increase of 191 per cent. Stocks on hand at the close of July, on the contrary, declined 16 per cent, in comparison with July a year ago.

Approve Code Submitted by Wiping Cloth Trade

Modified labor provisions, as substitutions for the President's Re-employment Agreement, were approved at the week-end by the President's policy board, for the wiping cloth industry, on the basis of a code submitted by the Sanitary Institute of America. The maximum hours per week were set at 40 hours; except for watchmen, salesmen and buyers, who can work unlimited hours; engineers, firemen, electricians, repair and maintenance crews may be employed up to 44 hours per week; truck drivers may be employed up to 48 hours per week.

The minimum wage in the North is set at 40 cents per hour for male and 25 cents per hour for female employees; 35 cents per hour for male and 22½ cents per hour for female employees in the South, provided that where female employees do substantially the same work or perform the same duties as male employees, they shall be paid the same rate of pay as male employees. Learners or apprentices, during one 60-day period of apprenticeship, may be paid not less than 80 per cent of the minimum wage and they shall comprise not more than 5 per cent of the total number of employees.

The South includes the following States: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Missouri, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Sale of the Lowe Mill property, which was advertised for public auction by the owners, Donald Comer and associates, has been deferred to an indefinite time because of the absence of any bidder. Meanwhile, a large proportion of the 600 to 700 operations of the mill remain idle.

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The Facts About Child Labor

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and General Hugh Johnson, Director of the NRA, have each done the cotton textile industry great injustice through their many statements relative to the elimination of child labor in cotton mills as the result of the adoption of the Cotton Textile Code.

About August 1st we sent a letter of protest to President Roosevelt, in which we asked him to get the facts from the Census Bureau and to issue a statement which would correct the unjust statements which he had made.

We did not hear from President Roosevelt but did get a letter from A. R. Forbush, Chief of the Correspondence Division of the NRA, reading as follows:

Your objections to the Child Labor provisions in the Cotton Textile Code have been carefully noted, and we are passing along your communication to our Labor Advisory Board, which handles such matters, for appropriate consideration.

We wrote Mr. Forbush that we had made no objection to the child labor provisions of the Cotton Textile Code and did not propose to have our protest sidetracked in any such manner.

We asked that our letter of protest be called to the attention of President Roosevelt but have never received any reply.

Feeling that our efforts to get, any erroneous statements from Washington corrected, we went to the Census Bureau for the facts and have received very fine and courteous service.

Under date of August 25th Isadore Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, wrote:

According to the Census report—"Population 1930," Vol. 5, there were 191 children ranging from 10 to 13 years of age in cotton mills of the country.

Under date of August 26th we also received, in reply to an inquiry, a letter from Leon E. Trusdell, Chief Statistician for Population, Bureau of Census, a letter from which we quote the following:

According to the 1930 Census statistics, there were 236 children 10 to 13 years old employed as operatives and laborers in cotton mills, comprising 191 operatives and 45 laborers.

Census occupation statistics are compiled from the returns of occupations made by Census enumerators, who make a house-to-house canvass and inquire as to the sex, ages, occupations, etc., of the members of the different families.

Doubtless some children 10 to 13 years old were working in 1930 contrary to the minimum age law, and it does not appear unreasonable to suppose that as many as 236 children 10 to 13 may have been working in cotton mills. In some cases their ages may have been misstated when they went to work, but correctly stated to the Census enumerators. Then, it is possible that some employers knowingly employed children 10 to 13 years old in their cotton mills in 1930.

From the above it appears that statistics relative to children under 14 years of age, employed in cotton mills, were not obtained in the mills but from a house to house canvas.

No doubt many of those who answered the questions of the enumerators were comparatively ignorant and in some cases the enumerators could be put in the same class. No doubt there were many misunderstandings.

We asked to be allowed to come to Washington and inspect such returns as showed children employed under 14 years of age but were told that returns were confidential records and that their inspection could not be permitted.

Somewhat mystified by the division of "operatives" and "laborers" we wrote to the Census Bureau and received the following reply:

In classifying operatives and laborers in cotton mills, those occupations for the pursuance of which only a short period or no period of preliminary training is necessary and which in their pursuance call for only a moderate degree of judgment or of manual dexterity were classified as "operatives." Those occupations the workers in which require no special training, judgment, or manual dexterity, but supply mainly muscular strength for the performance of unskilled work were classified as "laborers." We have no statistics showing the specific occupations pursued by the children working in cotton mills.

In reply we called attention to the fact that no young girl or boy in a cotton mill was ever required to perform any duties requiring muscular strength and the heaviest weight that a boy or girl under 16 years of age would ever have occasion to lift would be less than one pound, and that we could not understand the classification of "laborer" as related to those under 14 years of age.

To our letter we received a reply containing the following:

With respect to the distinction between operatives and laborers, you must understand that this classification was established for use in connection with all the employees in all manufacturing industries, and that our classifications must necessarily be used in this uniform manner. If it were possible for us to set up special classifications for application to children employed in cotton mills, we should doubtless make the classification on a somewhat different basis. The requirement that we classify forty-nine million gainful workers in a few months, however, renders necessary a high degree of standardization, and leaves very little room for special consideration of conditions affecting relatively small numbers of workers.

The same comment might be made with respect to the age classification. The group 10 to 13 is set up for tabulation because it is desired to include in the total such few 10, 11 and 12-year-old workers as may be found, these being mainly children working for their parents on the home farm. While we have no separate tabulation for the single years of age making up this group, I am quite sure that all, or practically all, of the 236 children 10 to 13 years old returned as working in cotton mills were 13 years old.

Since there were in the population of the United States in 1930, 9,622,492 children from 10 to 13 years of age, it seems to me that the fact that 236 out of this total of nearly ten million are working in cotton mills is not a matter of sufficient importance to justify any very extended consideration.

The Census Bureau says that it is sure that all or practically all of those classified as 10 to 13 years of age were 13 years old and that 236, working in cotton mills, out of 9,622,492 children 10 to 13 years of age is not of sufficient importance to justify any extended consideration.

On page 5 will be found a reprint of a table prepared by the Bureau of Census and showing children 10 to 13 years of age (none were under 13) employed in cotton mills in 1930 by States and by sex.

On page 4 will be found a map recently prepared by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The map shows that with the exception of Wyoming, in which there are no factories, every State prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age in cotton mills or other manufacturing establishments.

It has been twelve years since any child under 14 years of age has been legally employed in a cotton mill in the United States and the Census Bureau statistics indicate very few violations of State laws.

In spite of all of these facts and in spite of the statistics of the Census Bureau, President Roosevelt, Miss Frances Perkins and Gen. Hugh Johnson have caused the people of this country to believe that hundreds of thousands of little chil-

dren of 10, 11 and 12 years of age have been regularly working in our cotton mills, and that because of the NRA have been released from a condition of slavery.

In a recent address General Johnson said:

In cotton textiles we got low costs by levying on the formative years of childhood and moving into areas where we could pay depression wages and still get away with it.

In this fashion we nearly ruined one of the greatest of our industries. You know the sordid story as well as I.

We have been utterly unable to get any attention paid to our protest against such statements.

Much has been said about the fairness of General Johnson but he persists in maligning a great industry and apparently seems willing to continue to make statements about child labor which he can not substantiate.

Had either of the former Federal Child Labor Laws (declared unconstitutional) been made a part of the Cotton Textile Code not a single child would have been removed from a cotton mill because none under 14 years of age were legally employed in cotton mills.

Neither of the Federal Child Labor Laws prohibited employment in cotton mills of those 14 years of age and above nor had there ever been any major effort to prohibit such employment.

Our efforts to secure statements correcting the great injustice done the cotton textile industry having failed we are laying the facts before the cotton textile industry itself and backing our statements by the indisputable evidence of the Census Bureau.

Larger Volume of Orders

Within the past few days many reports, have come to us, indicating an improvement in cotton goods.

From several mills we have received statements relative to substantial orders booked and a telegram from a reporter who regularly covers the Worth Street section mentioned many orders being booked and some price advances.

For several weeks there have been persistent reports of a large volume of business in cotton goods at retail stores in almost every section of the country and with such reports came statements of small stocks of goods held by retailers.

It appears now that retailers have been forced to enter the market for additional supplies.

This is also the time of year at which normally there is an increase in the buying of cotton goods and it is possible that the threatened idleness of cotton mills may be avoided.

The situation in the market appears more stable and more encouraging than in several weeks.



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MILL NEWS ITEMS

SHELBYVILLE, TENN.—Hunter Manufacturing Company has purchased the Shelbyville Mills for \$233,320 at auction. The mills cost about \$1,000,000 and are in condition for operation.

THOMASTON, GA.—The plant formerly operated by the Lullwater Mills here is being equipped with machinery moved from a liquidated mill and is expected to resume operations within the next sixty days. It will be operated on either warp or hosiery yarns. W. L. Phillips, formerly superintendent of the Social Circle Cotton Mills, but more recently with the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills at Jackson, Miss., has been engaged as superintendent.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—The Wampum Cotton Mills, formerly operated by the Abernethy interests, have been reorganized as the Lincolnton Thread Company, with Julius Bayers, of New York, as president and sales agent. Ralph Armstrong, who has been purchasing agent for Textiles, Inc., and who prior to that was associated with the Armstrong group of mills, has been made treasurer and general manager of the Lincolnton Thread Company.

The mill will operate 14,500 spindles and will bleach, dye and finish thread yarns.

SHELBY, N. C.—The brick addition to the Cleveland Cloth Mill will be finished soon by Fiske-Carter Construction Company and the installation of new machinery will be started, according to information secured from O. M. Mull, official of the mill.

The brick and steel addition to the cloth mill plant is 120 feet wide by 300 feet long and more than double the floor space of the plant. One portion of the addition is two stories high.

The addition will be equipped with 224 new Crompton & Knowles looms.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—At a meeting this week creditors of the Irene Mills having failed to evolve any acceptable plan for handling the situation, Donald Huggin, special referee, declared hearings in the matter closed, and took the situation under advisement and will submit a report with recommendations concerning the property to the court later. Facing an indebtedness amounting to approximately \$272,000, according to a report filed in July, the Irene Mills have been operating for more than a year with Maj. Henry C. Moore as receiver. A few weeks ago operation was suspended.

DANVILLE, VA.—Renewed operation of the Dan City Silk Mills here was assured as a result of the action of Judge Henry Leigh, of the Corporation Court, in making permanent a temporary injunction against the recent sale of the mills, issued in June in the suit filed by Rutledge Carter, Landon Wyatt and W. R. Harrison against C. G. Holland, as trustee, and Isadore Smith, of New Jersey, the purchaser.

The injunction prevented consummation of the sale. At the time the question arose whether the machinery constituted real estate, or if it must be considered personal property. The plaintiffs, representing bondholders, contended that the machinery was real estate and the defendants contended that it was personal property. Judge Leigh's decision holding that the machinery is considered to be part of the real estate upset the sale to Mr. Smith.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Announcement is made that the Royal Hosiery Mills' property, together with all buildings, machinery, equipment, stock and supplies on hand, and any and all other personal property of any nature upon the premises now owned will be sold, at public auction, for cash here September 25th. The purchaser will be required to deposit five per cent of the purchase price in cash, on the day of sale, as an evidence of good faith. W. C. Idol is trustee.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Payment on October 1st of a dividend of \$1.75 per share, totalling \$41,036, was authorized at a meeting of the directors of the Southern Bleachery & Print Works, Inc.

The dividend, on the preferred stock of the company, is the first ever paid by the Southern Bleachery & Print Works, Inc., following the merging about three years ago of the bleachery and print works. The combined plants are located at Taylors, this county.

Harry R. Stephenson, president, in announcing the dividend, said that business had been good until recently, and although there had been less activity, it was much better than was the case a year ago.

CHESTER, S. C.—Mill No. 2 of the Springs Cotton Mills, here, which has been idle since much of its machinery was consolidated with Unit No. 1, here, is to be overhauled and its old machinery replaced with new, and an effort made to again start operations in this unit by the last of the year or the first of next year.

When operations are resumed at Unit No. 2 work will be given to 350 operatives. It will likewise be necessary to build fifty or sixty new dwellings. Within the past two years Unit No. 1 has been greatly enlarged and its machinery modernized throughout and is one of the best equipped textile plants in the South. Print cloths and broadcloths will be manufactured. It will require from six to eight weeks to overhaul the large building, which is Chester's oldest textile manufacturing structure.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Ragan Spinning Company here, one of the largest manufacturers of bobinette yarn, which for a number of years has been supplying yarn for a New Jersey plant that manufactures bobinette netting, or mosquito bar, of which the Federal Government purchases many millions of yards annually for shielding soldiers in tropical and other army camps, recently had to call on the War Department to enable them to overcome British competition and secure an order for its product for an army contract that will keep a force of 300 to 490 workers employed ninety days.

The New Jersey manufacturing company recently bid on a contract to furnish the Government 950,000 yards of netting, and in turn placed the order for the yarn with the Ragan company. But when the bids were opened at Washington it was found that a British concern had bid \$65,000 lower than any of the American manufacturers, due to the fact that it is able to import raw cotton from the United States, manufacture the netting and in turn ship it back here and sell it in this country far cheaper than the American concerns operating under textile code and the processing tax.

Congressman A. L. Bulwinkle took the matter up with Secretary of War Dern, pointing out to him that it now costs approximately \$26 to process bobinette yarn from

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Do You Have a Vacancy That You Wish to Fill?

Get Your Man!

Through A

Classified Ad

In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

MILL NEWS ITEMS

a 500-pound bale of cotton, a tax which the English mills do not have to pay, and besides, the new textile code fixes a minimum wage of \$12 a week, whereas the lowest wage in the English mills is from \$6 to \$7.

Secretary Dern told Mr. Bulwinkle that "the situation was a complete revelation" to him, and he agreed with the Congressman from the Gastonia district that unjust foreign competition was thus brought about, and immediately issued an order giving the Ragan company and its New Jersey customer mills preference over foreign competition.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The Belmont Mills, recently purchased by the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Inc., was one of the units of the L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Company, located about four miles from here and Graham.

The mill formerly made colored goods, plaids, etc., and discontinued operations about three years ago.

The Belmont Mills consist of a mill building; a village of 44 houses, all of which are now being reconditioned for the new owners. None of the old machinery formerly used in the Belmont Mills will be operated.

Explaining why the Belmont Mills were purchased, Lynn B. Williamson, president of E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, stated: "We had recently purchased some new automatic broad looms to go in our plant here, and expected to throw out some of the older type we are now operating at the mill. The NRA, however, cut down our operation time and, on account of a desire to keep our volume up, we bought the Belmont Mills. We will place the older type looms out there and will also install some throwing machinery, which has been purchased."

IVA, S. C.—The Jackson Cotton Mills have recently installed 95 Model E Draper looms.

WELLFORD, S. C.—The Jackson Mills have recently installed 55 Model E Draper looms for the manufacture of sheetings.

Cotton Mills AT AUCTION

Monday, September 25th, 11:00 A. M.

Randleman, N. C., Property Known as Deep River Mills

Including 21,840 spindles, 725 looms. 750 H.P. steam power plant, 945 H.P. water power with turbines and generators. About 400 acres of land, around 150 houses. 2 Grist Mills. Machinery and buildings in good condition ready for immediate operation. Property will be sold in several units on terms extending over three years.

This property is being sold for Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co., Mr. Donald Comer, Pres., 5860 Worth St., New York City, and subject to their confirmation.

For further information and detailed inventory, write J. W. Porter, Rockingham, N. C., or

The J. W. Ferrell Co., Inc.
Selling Agents
Petersburg, Va.

Southern Alkali Corporation

New York.—After substantial expenditures on properties and construction during the last two years, work is being actively pushed to complete the alkali plant at Corpus Christi, Texas, the joint project of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and the American Cyanamid Company.

This part of the chemical program, contemplated by the two companies for Corpus Christi, will represent an investment of several million dollars. These capital requirements are being financed by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and the American Cyanamid Company out of their cash resources, and the transaction does not involve the issuance of securities to the public.

The Southern Alkali Corporation, which was organized in 1931, is building and will operate this plant. The stock of the company is owned jointly by Pittsburgh Plate Glass and American Cyanamid. Hugh A. Galt, president of the Columbia Alkali Corporation, Barberton, Ohio, and a director of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, is the president of the Southern Alkali Corporation.

This new plant will manufacture basic alkalis used extensively in glass, soap, oil refining, chemical and other industrial fields. Present plants making soda ash and caustic soda are all located in the North and away from tidewater. The products are heavy and bulky. Freight is a matter of serious importance.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company using alkalis in large volume in glass making, for years has been a leading factor in the production of soda ash and caustic soda through its affiliated concern, the Columbia Alkali Corporation, Barberton, Ohio. The American Cyanamid Company is an important distributor of chemical products and also a large user of alkalis in its manufacturing operations.

The officers of the Southern Alkali Corporation follow: President, Hugh A. Galt (director, Pittsburgh Plate Glass); vice-presidents, William B. Bell (president, American Cyanamid); Clarence M. Brown (chairman, Pittsburgh Plate Glass); Harry L. Derby (vice-president, American Cyanamid); H. S. Wherrett (president, Pittsburgh Plate Glass); secretary, J. H. Heroy (director, Pittsburgh Plate Glass); treasurer, F. W. Currier (treasurer, Pittsburgh Plate Glass).

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Marchant Reports No Date Set for Hearing on Taxes

Greenile, S. C.—T. M. Marchant, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, said that no date has been set and he has no idea when a time will be arranged for a hearing on the cotton processing tax in Washington.

Mr. Marchant feels that the postponement will increase the chances of manufacturers to secure redresses from the Administration. The current feeling here among business interests is that the mills are waiting to watch partly the action on the

market, either hoping that the situation may work out or conditions themselves may justify a change.

Mr. Marchant said nothing along that line. "August was the first month under the processing tax, and we see how it is affecting mills." Mr. Marchant said, referring to the many plants closed or closing down.

Identified as Bandit Who Got Mill Payroll

Durham.—Worth Ellis Humphrey was positively identified as the bandit who, on May 13 forced H. E. Montsinger, bearer of the Knit-Well payroll, to drive to an isolated part of

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Baltimore, Md.

the county and there, at the point of a pistol, robbed him of \$1,064. Police said Humphrey was identified by Montsinger and "several other witnesses" whose names they would not divulge.

Hickory, N. C.—Work was begun recently on a 65-foot addition to the Mid-State Cloth company's plant at Newton. It was said that the addition will accommodate 100 or more looms. An 85-foot addition two stories high was added to the plant which is known as the silk mill and was formerly the Warlick Manufacturing company several months ago.



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B. F. Baarnes, Jr., 536 Angier Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
J. McD. McLeod, 80 Church St., Bishopville, S. C.

COTTON GOODS

New York.—A moderate amount of new business was done in the cloth markets last week. The spurt in print cloth trading late in the week was the most promising development in several weeks. Buyers took large quantities on Thursday and Friday. Some of the market estimates placed this business as being around 18,000,000 yards. Prices were stronger and mills hopeful that the demand would continue. Better business in carded broadcloths developed with the rally in print cloths. In the other gray goods constructions, sheetings, osnaburgs, drills showed no improvement. While the price situation on print cloths was not satisfactory it showed improvement and that goods have at least reached an active trading basis.

The government crop report had little effect on the market. The estimate was about in line with trade expectation and was considered mildly bullish. The potential demand for a wide range of fabrics is considered through and the hope is expressed that the markets will improve as buyers become more confident.

The situation in wide gray goods for the mechanical trades continued strong, with an especially good demand from the automobile industry.

Comment in the market continues to reflect a belief that more mills will have to close unless there is further improvement in a number of gray goods lines.

Fine goods markets continued to enjoy a much better demand for fancy goods which was confined largely to fall consumption goods, but which was beginning to include spring fabrics. The preparations of converters for the fall season have indicated a widespread confidence in the predominance of quality cotton goods as against both synthetic yarn goods and silks. A number were counting upon the relatively low prices of cottons as against other fabrics to attract public popularity back to the types of cotton fabrics which had been in the background for a number of years.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6⅞
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9⅛
Gray goods, 38-in., 68x72s	7⅞
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10½
Brown sheetings, standard	11¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8½
Tickings, 8-ounce	20
Denims	17
Dress gingham	15
Standard prints	7¾
Staple gingham	9

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—While inquiry for cotton yarns was considerably better at the close of the week, sales were not large. Buyers were interested chiefly in small lots for prompt shipment. The crop report passed with but little effect on this market. In general, consumers' ideas of prices are considerably below those of the spinners and the spread has been too great to allow active trading. Buyers and sellers were somewhat closer together. As yet the better buying that had been hoped for in September has not developed. A real test of prices is expected to develop on current quotations. So far, there has not been enough volume to test prices.

No predictions are being made about prices, it being realized that until more spinners book enough orders to run them through this month there will be price cutting. Buying of yarns comes in spurts, and while a soft trend may occur, most here feel there will be no "bottom dropping out" as some manufacturers believe.

There is a narrower range between spinners of carded yarns under code costs than three weeks ago, and this helps; the great difference between combed spinners' ideas continues to curtail sales of these qualities.

Combed yarns are also affected unfavorably by the inclination of many manufacturers to turn to carded in an effort to lower yarn costs. They want to turn out a fabric or underwear that looks well, but not double last year's price, which they claim would be necessary if the same yarn had been used.

Usually, it was commented, the lowest quotations emanated from commission house quarters. This led to the market appraisal that spinners were getting more in line with one another, though too many instances to the contrary came up to revive general confidence in such an accomplishment. Where buyers had a mind to order the yarn makes they like most advances over the lows of the market were paid.

Southern Single Warps		16s	33 1/2
8s	31 1/2	18s	34 1/2
10s	32	20s	35
12s	32 1/2	22s	36
14s	33	24s	37 1/2
16s	33 1/2	26s	40
18s	34	30s	42
20s	35		43
22s	35 1/2	Carpet and Upholstery Yarns	
24s	36	in Skeins	
26s	37	8s, 3-4 ply, tinged	20
30s	38	8s, 3-4 ply, tinged	28
	40 1/2	and waste	29
	42	10s and 12s, 3 and 4-	
Southern Single Skeins		ply hard white yarn	
10s	31 1/2	tubes and skeins	32
12s	32	Southern Two-Ply Mercerizing	
14s	32 1/2	Twist Combed Peeler	
16s	33	12s	44
18s	33 1/2	20s	46
20s	34	26s	48
22s	35	30s	50
24s	35 1/2	36s	52
26s	36	40s	54
30s	37	46s	56
	40 1/2	50s	58
	42	56s	60
Southern Two-Ply Skeins and Tubes		60s	62
8s	31 1/2	66s	64
10s	32	70s	66
12s	32 1/2	76s	68
14s	33	80s	70
16s	33 1/2	86s	72
18s	34	90s	74
20s	35	96s	76
22s	35 1/2	100s	78
24s	36	106s	80
26s	37	110s	82
30s	38	116s	84
	40 1/2	120s	86
	41	126s	88
	42	130s	90
Southern Two-Ply Warps		136s	92
8s	32	140s	94
10s	32 1/2	146s	96
12s	33	150s	98
14s	33 1/2	156s	100
16s	34	160s	102
18s	35	166s	104
20s	35 1/2	170s	106
22s	36	176s	108
24s	37	180s	110
26s	38	186s	112
30s	40	190s	114
	41 1/2	196s	116
	42	200s	118
ex.	55	206s	120
	56	210s	122
	57	216s	124
	67	220s	126
Carded Frame Spun Cones		226s	128
8s	31 1/2	230s	130
10s	32	236s	132
12s	32 1/2	240s	134
14s	33	246s	136
16s	33 1/2	250s	138
18s	34	256s	140
20s	35	260s	142
22s	35 1/2	266s	144
24s	36	270s	146
26s	37	276s	148
30s	38	280s	150
	41 1/2	286s	152
	42	290s	154
	55	296s	156
	56	300s	158
	57	306s	160
	67	310s	162
Carded Frame Spun Cones		316s	164
8s	31 1/2	320s	166
10s	32	326s	168
12s	32 1/2	330s	170
14s	33	336s	172
16s	33 1/2	340s	174
18s	34	346s	176
20s	35	350s	178
22s	35 1/2	356s	180
24s	36	360s	182
26s	37	366s	184
30s	38	370s	186
	41 1/2	376s	188
	42	380s	190
	55	386s	192
	56	390s	194
	57	396s	196
	67	400s	198
	68	406s	200
	69	410s	202
	70	416s	204
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	72	426s	208
	73	430s	210
	74	436s	212
	75	440s	214
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	83	480s	230
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	92	526s	248
	93	530s	250
	94	536s	252
	95	540s	254
	96	546s	256
	97	550s	258
	98	556s	260
	99	560s	262
	100	566s	264
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	102	576s	268
	103	580s	270
	104	586s	272
	105	590s	274
	106	596s	276
	107	600s	278
	108	606s	280
	109	610s	282
	110	616s	284
	111	620s	286
	112	626s	288
	113	630s	290
	114	636s	292
	115	640s	294
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	117	650s	298
	118	656s	300
	119	660s	302
	120	666s	304
	121	670s	306
	122	676s	308
	123	680s	310
	124	686s	312
	125	690s	314
	126	696s	316
	127	700s	318
	128	706s	320
	129	710s	322
	130	716s	324
	131	720s	326
	132	726s	328
	133	730s	330
	134	736s	332
	135	740s	334
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	160	866s	384
	161	870s	386
	162	876s	388
	163	880s	390
	164	886s	392
	165	890s	394
	166	896s	396
	167	900s	398
	168	906s	400
	169	910s	402
	170	916s	404
	171	920s	406
	172	926s	408
	173	930s	410
	174	936s	412
	175	940s	414
	176	946s	416
	177	950s	418
	178	956s	420
	179	960s	422
	180	966s	424
	181	970s	426
	182	976s	428
	183	980s	430
	184	986s	432
	185	990s	434
	186	996s	436
	187	1000s	438
	188	1006s	440
	189	1010s	442
	190	1016s	444
	191	1020s	446
	192	1026s	448
	193	1030s	450
	194	1036s	452
	195	1040s	454
	196	1046s	456
	197	1050s	458
	198	1056s	460
	199	1060s	462
	200	1066s	464
	201	1070s	466
	202	1076s	468
	203	1080s	470
	204	1086s	472
	205	1090s	474
	206	1096s	476
	207	1100s	478
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	216	1146s	496
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	284	1486s	632
	285	1490s	634
	286	1496s	636
	287	1500s	638
	288	1506s	640
	289	1510s	642
	290	1516s	644
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	292	1526s	648
	293	1530s	650
	294	1536s	652
	295	1540s	654
	296	1546s	656
	297	1550s	658
	298	1556s	660
	299	1560s	662
	300	1566s	664
	301	1570s	666
	302	1576s	668
	303	1580s	670
	304	1586s	672
	305	1590s	674
	306	1596s	676
	307	1600s	678
	308	1606s	680
	309	1610s	682
	310	1616s	684
	311	1620s	686
	312	1626s	688
	313	1630s	690
	314	1636s	692
	315	1640s	694
	316	1646s	696
	317	1650s	698
	318	1656s	700
	319	1660s	702
	320	1666s	704
	321	1670s	706
	322	1676s	708
	323	1680s	710
	324	1686s	712
	325	1690s	714
	326	1696s	716
	327	1700s	718
	328	1706s	720
	329	1710s	722
	330	1716s	724
	331	1720s	726
	332	1726s	728
	333	1730s	730
	334	1736s	732
	33		

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Akron Belting Co., Akron, O. Sou. Rep.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Texas.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barkley Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Texas.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec. Treas.

Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co., 1267-1301 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep.: J. C. Duckworth, Greenville, S. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.; C. G. Brown, Lynchburg, Va.; K. E. Goudy, Greensboro, N. C.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: 302 W. First St., Char-

lotte, N. C. Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newnan, L. E. Green, H. E. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St. Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Eaton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps.: Ga., Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va., E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Ford & Co., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Dist. Office: 116 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Geo. W. Shearon, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. M. Oliver, Colonial Apt., Greensboro, N. C.; Geo. S. Webb, 405 S. Walker St., Columbia, S. C.; R. Stevens, Box 284, Greenville, S. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C. B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 712-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; F. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Ziercher, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Texas.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agent, Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Melchoir, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchoir, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygroll, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep.: W. Irving Bullard, treasurer, Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept.: S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C. R. E. Barnwell, Vice-Pres.

Logemann Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Reps.: Fred P. Brooks, P. O. Box 941, Atlanta, Ga., and A. L. Taylor, Oxford, N. C.

Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Frank G. North, Inc., P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jamison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co. Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.: J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101

Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1931 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.

Mauney Steel Co., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 49 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 291 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Julian T. Chase, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; James I. White, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson Std. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps.: R. B. Macintyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt.: C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep.: Pease Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C.; E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office: Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot: Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga. John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C.; H. P. Worth, Mgr.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sirrine & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C. Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps.: Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.; E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 1401, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 525 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; E. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Forcher and R. J. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; L. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2929 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Whitney Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rayon Plants

Increase Employment

Richmond, Va.—State Labor Department officials estimate that putting rayon yarn producing plants in Virginia on a 40-hour week under provisions of the rayon and synthetic producers' code, has resulted in an increase in employment of approximately 8 per cent. The estimate is based, they say, on data which is not sufficiently complete to permit them to tell what the actual increase is.

As a result of the companies operating at 100 per cent capacity, they estimate that employment in recent months has increased at least 30 per cent. Data in hand make it possible only to make a definite comparison in employment between the first six months of last year with the corresponding period of this year. This shows a gain of 25 per cent for the first six months of 1933 over the first six months of 1932. The figures for the comparison were obtained from the five rayon producing plants operating in this State.

Glanzstoff Declares

Dividends on Stock

The directors of American Glanzstoff Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on its \$50 par value prior preferred stock, payable October 1, 1933, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 23, 1933.

A dividend of \$1.75 per share has likewise been declared upon the \$100 par value preferred stock of the corporation, payable October 1, 1933, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 23, 1933.

World Cotton Stock Lower

New York. — World stock of American cotton at the end of the season July 31st were 239,000 bales less than previously indicated, the New York Cotton Exchange Service reported, and more than offset the increase of 98,000 bales in the Government crop forecast issued Friday when the latter is converted to a running bale basis.

The service had estimated that cotton mills in the world used 14,132,000,000 bales of American cotton last season. The world stock of American cotton at the end of the season amounted to 11,736,000 bales.

The service now estimates that the world supply of American cotton this season will be 24,068,000 bales, or 141,000 bales less than estimated sometime ago.

Southern Railway System Train Travel—Bargain Fares

SEASORE EXCURSION NORFOLK, VA. September 16, 1933

\$2.50

Round Trip Fare From Charlotte,
N. C.

\$2.50

Visit Norfolk with its many seashore attractions, Virginia Beach, Ocean View, Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Hampton Roads and Cape Henry.

Good Fishing, Boating, Sightseeing Trips on the many fine beaches.

Round Trip Tickets on sale for all trains (except Crescent Limited), Saturday, Sept. 16th, final limit returning midnight Sept. 18th, 1933.

Tickets good in Pullman sleeping cars and coaches, through Pullman sleeping cars and coaches.

Reduced Round Trip Pullman Fares

Daylight or night trip both directions. Two whole days in Norfolk.

Reduced fare tickets must be purchased before boarding trains.

This is the last excursion of the season to Norfolk, and is a very low round trip and attractive fare which offers opportunity to visit Virginia resorts at very small expense. DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

For tickets and Pullman reservations

Consult Ticket Agents

R. H. GRAHAM,
Division Passenger Agent,
Charlotte, N. C.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

SYLACAUGA, ALA.

AVONDALE MILLS—THERE ARE FOUR MILLS HERE—
CATHERINE, CENTRAL, EVA JANE AND SALLIE B.—
THE COMMUNITY IS CALLED "MIGNON."

"Say it with pictures"—especially when pictures tell such a lovely story of a happy, prosperous and progressive people as are found with the Avondale Mills in various Alabama towns.

The Comer brothers—worthy sons of a former Governor, have an enviable textile record, unblemished by breed or selfishness, and their good works continue to grow and multiply.

Donald Comer, president and treasurer of all the



High School Girls Basketball Team at Mignon, the Sylacauga Plant of Avondale Mills. Left to Right they are: Miss Virginia Kirby, Coach; Louise Campbell, Sara Williams, Mozelle Rape, Ophelia Conville, Louise Haynes and Etta Morgan.

Avondale Mills, was a prime factor in working out the NRA code, and is as happy over improved conditions as any of his operatives.

Z. H. Mangum, general superintendent of all the Avondale Mills, has a magnificently beautiful home and grounds at Sycamore, where "Uncle Hamp" and "Aunt Becky" were delightfully entertained. Mrs. Mangum is an ideal hostess, and it was a real treat to be in their home and to meet the family.

Z. Boyce Mangum, the oldest son, graduated from N. C. State College in '28 with high honors. He was class valedictorian and won the Cotton Manufacturers Association medal for being the most proficient during his four years in college. He has been with the Avondale Mills

in various positions since, made good in all, and is now assistant superintendent of Eva Jane and Sallie B. Mills.

R. L. Bowles is assistant superintendent of Central and Catherine Mills, and is one of the most courteous and helpful young men in the organization.



Basketball Team of Young Men Employees. The Mignon Basketball Team won the 1933 Gold Medal Tournament for ten Counties in Central Alabama, held at Sylacauga in March, 1933.

E. S. Dunn is the jolly good natured superintendent and looks younger every time we see him.

JUST BACK FROM CHICAGO

Avondale Mill people go more, see more and learn more than any group of textile people we have ever seen. The following had just returned from the World's Fair: C. C. Dailey, welfare; J. R. Hines, High School teacher; M. W. Parks, overseer spinning, Eva Jane; C. E. Hines, laboratory; Harmon Mimms, band director,



Group of High School Boys made in Washington, D. C., where they were on an educational trip. The trip covered ten days and the party drove 2,000 miles, visiting Virginia Beach on the return home. Total cost to each boy \$8.50.

Sycamore; Ernest White, Sycamore; Grover Parker, finishing, Catherine; Willie Austin, plumber; Ellis Flanagan, truck driver; Herman Sanders, painter; Rex Bulger, card room, Eva Jane; Lester Pinson, roller shop; Burt Heacock, supplies; Claude House, card room, Central; Willard Tapley, overseer weave room, Sallie B, No. 2; Emmett Davenport, truck; Sorrell Davenport, spinning room, Central; Ray Lewis, spooling, Eva Jane; Lee Summers, truck driver.

A WATERMELON FEAST

Recently 700 large watermelons were placed in the mill company's ice house and thoroughly chilled, and the operatives were given a treat fit for kings. This is just one small item among many lovely things planned for these loyal people.

CAMP HELEN

Camp Helen is a summer vacation camp for operatives and is a few miles from Panama City, Fla., on the Gulf. Every week a load goes down from the various Avondale Mills for a week's vacation, and the trucks take back those who had been vacationing the previous week. This goes on all summer until all operatives who wish can avail themselves of this blessed privilege. Camp Helen was named for the beloved wife of J. Fletcher Comer,



The staff that runs the Camp on the Gulf during the summer. Reading from left to right: Pete Smitherman, truck driver; C. O. White, chief cook; Mr. Hugh Conor, Jim Persons, assistant cook; Oliver Shields, assistant cook; Miss Virginia Kirby, Girls' Work director; Ernest Smith, life guard; Joe Sexton, assistant camp director; Mrs. C. C. Dailey, matron; Miss Margaret Sims, nurse, and C. C. Dailey, camp director.

vice-president and manager of Avondale Mills (Belville plant) at Alexander City, Ala.

The payroll at Sylacauga is probably around \$65,000 every two weeks. There are about 2,800 operatives.

Central is a pretty yarn mill, where J. F. Bryant is the genial and efficient overseer of spinning and winding; J. H. Shell, overseer carding, Central and Catherine Mills, has been here 18 years, which proves his ability. J. J. Sharbutt is a hustling second hand in carding. W. O. Baird is a progressive section man in winding. O. S. Smith is overseer spinning, Catherine Mill, and has a service record of 19 years.

We don't have a complete list of all the "key men" at these mills, but here are a few: J. H. Hyde is overseer weaving, Eva Jane Mill; M. W. Parks, overseer spinning, D. C. Saltonstall and A. D. Moore, second hands; S. F. Burt, overseer slashing; T. L. Cleghorn, drawing-in; H. Holmes, beamer; G. W. Smith, cloth room; S. W. Kendrick, second hand in cloth room; R. C. Songer, card room clerk; F. E. Bulger, second hand carding; Jack Hicks, Sallie B. clerk; Walter Hayes, section in winding;

H. M. Deason, carder and spinner, Sallie B. No. 2; G. C. McDowell, second hand weaving, Eva Jane; J. B. McGinnis, carder and spinner, Sallie B. No. 1. He is so full of pep and energy that he makes things hum. He's been taking the Textile Bulletin 25 years and does not hesitate to recommend it.

Roy Hilton and O. M. Beavers are livewire section men, and L. A. Beckett is second hand in carding and spinning.



View made at Camp Helen, 10 miles east of Panama City, Fla., where the company has a permanent summer camp for employees on the Gulf.

PELL CITY, ALA.

AVONDALE MILLS—PELL CITY PLANT.

Another of the Comer Mills, with T. H. Rennie, vice-president and manager, J. T. Edmunds, superintendent, and as fine a bunch of overseers as can be found anywhere. J. W. Truitt is carder; J. F. Adams, spinner; J. C. Meehan, weaver; J. R. Thornburg, beamer and slasher; T. S. Spruell, finisher, is a minister of the gospel; T. Mungall, dyer; J. F. Harmon, master mechanic; W. A. Turner, yard; V. M. Champion, warehouse; C. C.



Robert, the lovely little son of Superintendent and Mrs. J. T. Edmunds, and his pal, Lindy. We don't believe there has ever been a more pleasing picture made of a baby and a dog.

Stines, laundry; E. J. Carlisle, carpenter foreman; F. O. Whitten, electrician.

Jolly big J. C. Meehan, overseer weaving, always escorts me around and gives me hearty assistance.

This mill has 700 operatives with a payroll of \$16,000 every two weeks.

Complete sewerage system is being installed.

A cannery, in charge of Miss Mae Luker, is in full operation. 7,500 cans of fruits and vegetables have already been put up. Miss Luker is the right person in the right place, and is thoroughly in love with her work. Every Avondale mill has a cannery for their operatives.

R. C. Higgenbotham is manager of the live ball team which only lost three games this season.

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For further information communicate G. F. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as band instructor. Teach all band instruments and harmony. Play cornet and harp. Sober and good references. Address Band, care Textile Bulletin.

Grievance Hearings Retarded by NRA

Textile men who have sought to get a hearing before National Recovery Administration officials have come away somewhat dissatisfied. So many grievances are being set before duly constituted authorities that their number, and frequently their gravity, nonpluses Government men. The result is that a number who have tried to correct abuses within their divisions of the industry are giving up the task.

In the first place they find the

WANTED—Loom fixer, experienced on Stafford looms. Write A. W. Roper, Superintendent; W. H. Gibbs, Overseer Weaving, Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind.

OPENING for foreman in small napper room. Address X, care Textile Bulletin.

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Commerce Building in Washington so vast that the newcomer needs time to be guided to the proper bureau or official. Secondly, when the ear of the right administrator is gained the conviction soon grows on the visitor that he is addressing to get his bearings under the new economic regime.

Much more time will evidently be required before the proper machinery can be set up to automatically take account of derelictions and abuses against the codes of practice and the breaking down of sound mercantile standards in competition. Those who have been hurt desire to see court routine established to gain quick N. R. A. injunctions against subversive practices in the industry.

It is a period of opportunity for those individualistic merchants who believe in taking advantage of competitors while the new recovery regime is far from functioning efficiently. In those quarters where there is considerable faith in the sound administration of the N. R. A. program it appears strange that courses of action lie open to competitors on the plea that their particular codes have not yet been signed, though they are working under the general minimum wage and maximum hour restrictions.

The usual impression in Washington the complaining visitor gains is that administrators or other officials on hand shy at having an additional serious responsibility thrust upon them. Conceding, it is said, that they have many major industry tasks in hand, they risk the breakdown of some vital, though small, part of the industrial administration program.

One of the worst features of the present situation is not so much that decisions on bad business practices are not given decisive consideration as that offenders gain courage to pursue their practices. It has been reported that a number making the severest price drives in years have said that they intend to take advantage of their owning cheap cloth by selling at under replacement prices. They have an idea that it is an opportunity to drive out enough competitors to lead to greater mercantile supremacy.

Those who have reason, among others, to bring this form of grievance before the Administration find their hands tied because they feel honor bound to follow a course of sound pricing. There may be two sides as to whether the present market is following antiquated practices, yet it appears that this is hardly the proper excuse to use by those who strive to eliminate competitors while the N. R. A.'s hands are full with many major industrial problems.—*Journal of Commerce.*

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In the past, some mill managers have been able to make their works survive with old equipment and inferior materials. But conditions are quite different today.

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